

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 4. Lamellae subdistant, thick.<br>Lamellae crowded, narrow.  | <i>R. furcata</i> (Pers.) Fr.<br>5.   |
| 5. Lamellae often forking; pileus yellowish green, acrid.<br>Lamellae sometimes forking; pileus brownish green, mild.<br>Lamellae rarely forking; pileus olivaceous. | <i>R. aeruginascens</i> Pk.<br><i>R. crustosa</i> Pk.<br><i>R. olivascens</i> Fr. |
| 6. Pileus blood red; lamellae crowded, narrow.<br>Pileus lighter, often pallid with age.   | <i>R. sanguinea</i> Fr.<br>7.   |
| 7. Lamellae subdistant, broad; taste mild.<br>Lamellae crowded or subcrowded.  | <i>R. subdepallens</i> Pk.<br>8.  |
| 8. Taste mild.<br>Taste acrid.   | <i>R. depallens</i> Fr.<br>9.   |
| 9. Pileus and lamellae spotted.<br>Pileus and lamellae not spotted.  | <i>R. sardonica</i> Fr.<br><i>R. rosacea</i> Fr.                                  |

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

## NOTES ON THE LOCAL FLORA

BY EDWARD W. BERRY

While the following list contains no additions to the New Jersey flora, it is believed that the stations are, for the most part, new and worth recording, more especially as the rapid spread of suburban residences and manufacturing establishments in this section of the State is fast obliterating what beautiful bits of watercourse or swampland remain.

*Eriophorum gracile* Koch. Atlantic\*: Hammonton.

*Orontium aquaticum* L. Passaic: near Passaic. Bergen: near Garfield.

*Erythronium albidum* Nutt. Bergen: near Garfield.

*Salomonina commutata* (R. & S.) Britton. Bergen: banks of Passaic River opposite Passaic.

*Cypripedium parviflorum* Salisb. Passaic: Great Notch. Bergen: Carlton Hill.

*Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh. Atlantic: Hammonton.

*Aristolochia Serpentaria* L. Bergen: near Garfield.

*Silene Caroliniana* Walt. Passaic: Great Notch.

\*The name of the county is placed first, followed by the colon.

*Magnolia Virginiana* L. Bergen : swamp along Hackensack River.

*Trollius laxus* Salisb. Passaic : Clifton. Bergen : Garfield, Carlton Hill.

*Coptis trifolia* (L.) Salisb. Hudson : Secaucus swamps. Bergen : Paramus.

*Cimicifuga racemosa* (L.) Nutt. Passaic : Passaic, Great Notch, abundant.

*Ranunculus delphinifolius* Torr. Sussex : Lake Hopatcong. Bergen : Carlton Hill.

*Ranunculus obtusiusculus* Raf. Bergen : Moonachie.

*Ranunculus pusillus* Poir. Passaic : Passaic.

*Ranunculus sceleratus* L. Passaic : Passaic, Clifton. Bergen : Woodridge, Moonachie.

*Batrachium trichophyllum* (Chaix) Bossch. Passaic : near Passaic, abundant.

*Caulophyllum thalictroides* (L.) Michx. Sussex : Lake Hopatcong.

*Lupinus perennis* L. Bergen : near Lodi.

*Euonymus Americanus* L. Passaic : near Great Notch.

*Viola rostrata* Pursh. Passaic : Passaic.

*Viola lanceolata* L. Passaic : Passaic.

*Viola primulaefolia* L. Bergen : Wallington.

*Viola rotundifolia* Michx. Passaic : Passaic.

*Clethra alnifolia* L. Passaic : Passaic, Clifton.

*Rhododendron maximum* L. Bergen : swamp along Hackensack River, abundant.

*Asclepias rubra* L. Atlantic : Pleasant Mills.

*Utricularia vulgaris* L. Atlantic : Hammonton.

*Utricularia inflata* Walt. Atlantic : Absecon.

*Utricularia clandestina* Nutt. Atlantic : Hammonton.

*Conopholis Americana* (L. f.) Wallr. Passaic : Passaic, on white birch.

*Valeriana officinalis* L. Passaic : along Notch Road.

*Adopogon Carolinianum* (Walt.) Britt. Passaic : Great Notch.

*Tragopogon pratensis* L. Passaic : Passaic, abundant.

*Tragopogon porrifolius* L. Passaic : along road near Great Notch.

*Sclerolepis uniflora* (Walt.) Porter. Atlantic: near Hammon-  
ton.

*Willugbaeya scandens* (L.) Kuntze. Passaic: near Passaic.

*Senecio obovatus* Muhl. Sussex: Lake Hopatcong.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 1, 1902.

## NOTES ON TWO PARASITIC PLANTS

BY S. B. PARISH

*CUSCUTA INDECORA* Choisy.—It is stated by Britton and Brown that "indications of a small amount of coloring matter, possibly chlorophyll, have been observed in one species" of *Cuscuta*. To which species they refer I do not know, but I remember such a statement, made some years ago in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, regarding *C. Gronovii*.

This spring I had the opportunity of observing a considerable number of seedlings of *C. indecora*. The seed must have been aggregated in some way, for the plantlets came up in tufts of twenty or more. They were some two inches in length, and not having found hosts were tangled together. Now what at once attracted the attention was that these tufts showed three distinct bands of color. For their lower third the stems were white and somewhat hyaline, indicating that the cell contents had been mostly absorbed. The next third had a very noticeable tint of light-green, possibly—may one not say probably—indicative of the presence of chlorophyll. The remaining third had the usual yellowish color of the species.

*PHORADENDRON FLAVESCENS MACROPHYLLUM* Engelm.—The books tell us that birds, eating the fruit of the mistletoe, distribute the seeds by their evacuations. Kerner it is, I think, who adds that as these are watery the heavier seeds are carried down to the under part of the stem of the host, so that the young parasite often makes its appearance in that situation.

These observations are probably true of *Viscum album*, the European mistletoe, but it seems to be different with *Phoradendron*